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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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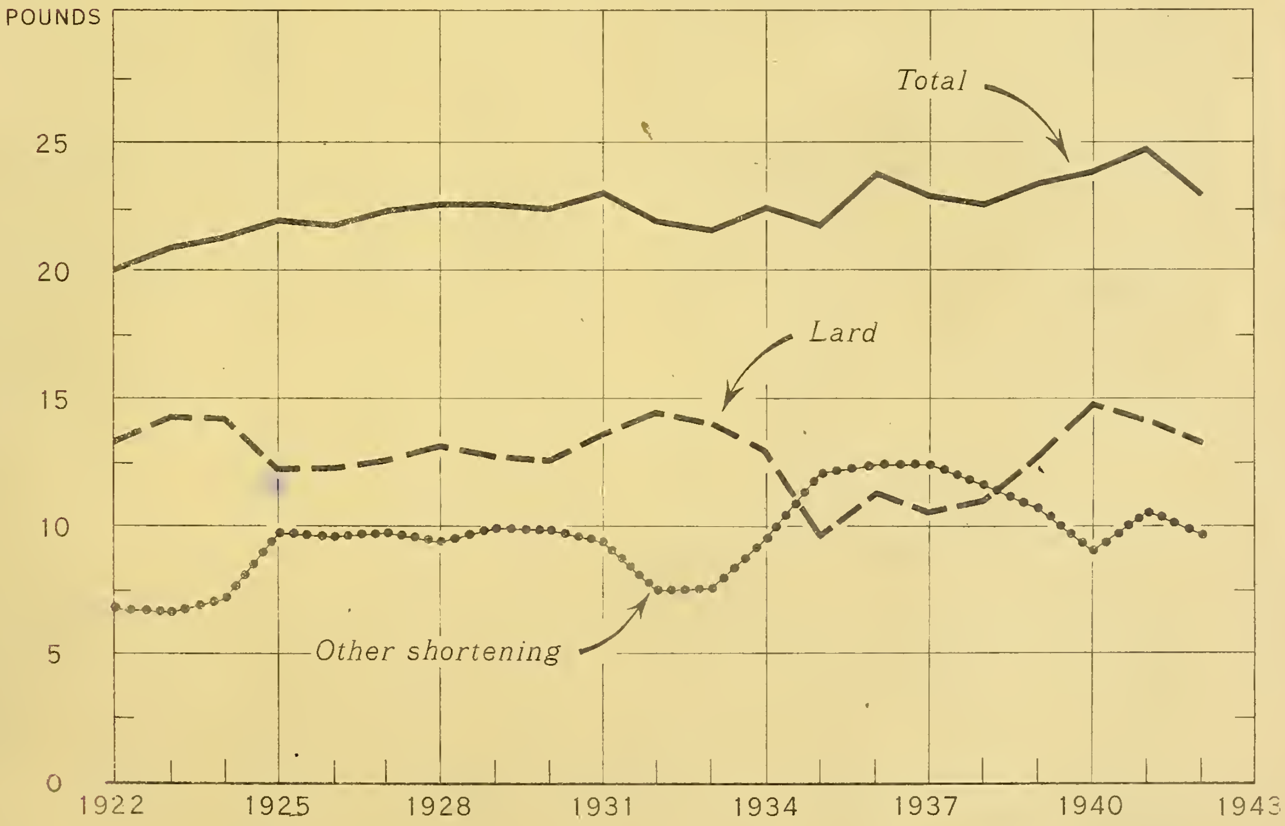
In this issue:
LARD AND OTHER SHORTENING, 1942 and 1943

APPARENT DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE PER CAPITA OF LARD AND OTHER SHORTENING, UNITED STATES, 1922-42
(CIVILIAN AND MILITARY)



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43082 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

In most years, domestic disappearance of shortening fluctuates inversely with domestic disappearance of lard. The decrease in apparent disappearance of shortening in 1942 was due largely to a liquidation of dealers' excess inventories accumulated in 1941, and probably does not accurately reflect the change in actual consumption in that year. Domestic consumption of cooking fats in 1943 (including military use) is expected to be nearly the same as in 1942.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats and oils at specified markets, and index numbers of prices, May 1941 and 1942, March-May 1943

PRICES

Item	May		1943		
	1941	1942	March	April	May
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	34.7	37.3	1/ 47.8	1/ 46.9	1/ 46.
Butter, 92-score, New York	35.5	37.8	1/ 48.5	1/ 47.6	1/ 47.5
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	14.5	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	13.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	8.6	11.4	12.8	12.8	12 8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	9.5	12.6	13.8	13.8	13.8
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago	9.8	14.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Oleo oil, No. 1, barrels, New York	11.3	13.2	13.8	13.8	13.8
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	9.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	8.2	---	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	9.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	12.6	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.5
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	9.2	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	10.5	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	9.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, dom., refined, bbl., N. Y.	12.5	17.0	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	8.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	9.4	---	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y. 2/	3/ 9.9	---	11.4	11.4	11.4
Coconut oil, Manila, refined, edible, tank cars, f.o.b. N.Y. 2/	---	---	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8	4/ 12.8
Olive oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	63.7	72.7	68.3	71.2	71.5
Olive oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	47.5	58.3	51.7	54.7	55.3
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	14.8	19.5	19.0	19.0	19.0
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	9.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
Rape oil, refined, denatured, drums, N. Y.	12.2	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.0
Sunflower oil, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	---	---	14.3	14.3	14.3
Teaseed oil, crude, drums. N. Y.	18.6	---	29.0	---	---
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	7.5	9.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	7.6	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.9
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	6.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	7.3	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	12.3
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.9	13.1	14.7	15.1	14.9
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	5/10.6	5/ 13.7	15.3	15.7	15.5
Perilla oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	18.6	24.6	24.5	24.5	24.5
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	19.2	25.2	25.0	25.0	25.0
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	31.0	40.2	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	11.0	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	10.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.0	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N. Y.	35.8	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	10.0	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.0
INDEX NUMBERS (1924-29 = 100)					
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	113	133	151	152	152
Eight domestic fats and oils	80	94	108	108	108
All fats and oils (27 items)	87	102	114	114	114
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	79	89	105	105	105
Marine animal oils	107	126	127	127	132
Vegetable oils, domestic	98	130	132	133	133
Vegetable oils, foreign	128	160	155	158	157
Grouped by use:					
Butter	79	85	105	105	105
Butter, seasonally adjusted	86	93	102	110	114
Lard	72	96	105	105	105
Other food fats	111	142	138	139	139
All food fats	84	96	111	111	111
Soap fats	101	128	119	120	120
Drying oils	107	140	150	153	152
Miscellaneous oils	93	114	117	117	117
All industrial fats and oils	103	132	132	133	133

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of the Food Distribution Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. Index numbers for earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Reflects all types of wholesale trading for cash or short-time credit. Previous quotations refer to open market sales only. March sales mostly of less than carload lots to individual retailers and large consumers such as hotels.
2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Tanks, N. Y. 4/ Quoted in drums. 5/ Converted to new basis of quotation.

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THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

Apparent production of inedible tallow and greases declined from March to April, contrary to expectations. Indications now point to a total output this year in the neighborhood of 1,600 million pounds compared with 1,740 million pounds in 1942. Tallow is derived mostly from cattle and greases from hogs and meat scraps. Cattle slaughter was considerably smaller in April this year than last and was also down in May. Hog slaughter was larger in both months, but it apparently has less direct effect on inedible fat production than cattle slaughter.

Other factors adversely affecting production of tallow and greases include (1) the tendency of packers and butchers to leave as much fat on meat cuts as possible and to grind large quantities of fat into sausage, hamburger, and similar products, (2) increased slaughter outside packing plants with loss of byproduct fats in some cases, and (3) a shortage of meat scraps for rendering, particularly in Eastern areas. Recently, an agreement was signed between War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration whereby Federal meat inspectors and graders would report persistent violations of MPR 148, which contains provisions limiting the amount of fat that may be left on pork cuts. This would affect lard and grease production but not tallow.

Maximum prices for linseed oil and flaxseed were established on May 21. The ceiling price for linseed oil, tank cars, delivered Minneapolis, is 14.5 cents per pound. The maximum price for No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis is $3.05 per bushel.

Government purchases of fats, oils, and soap -- in terms of fat -- totaled 662 million pounds in the first 5 months of 1943, 60 percent more than in the corresponding period a year earlier. The quantity purchased was equivalent to about 14 percent of estimated production of fats and oils from domestic materials during the same period.

Apparent domestic disappearance of lard and rendered pork fat declined about 5 percent from 1941 to 1942, chiefly because of large lend-lease purchases. Disappearance of shortening other than lard also declined in 1942, apparently as a result of a reduction of excess stocks accumulated by dealers and large users in 1941. Per capita domestic disappearance of lard and other shortening (civilian and military) totaled 23 pounds in 1942 compared with nearly 25 pounds in 1941 and an average of a little more than 23 pounds in 1936-40. Total disappearance of lard and shortening in the first quarter of 1943 was 9 percent greater than a year earlier, but in April, the first month of consumer rationing, was slightly below that in April last year.

-- June 14, 1943

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

BACKGROUND.- With the entrance of the United States into the war in December 1941 and the subsequent loss of most of our imports from the Far East, the fats situation was transformed from one of comparative abundance to one of tight supply. Production of fats and oils was increased about 10 percent in the 1942 crop year, but requirements mounted even more sharply under the stimulus of war needs and rising incomes. In September 1942 a general order was issued limiting manufacturers' use of fats and oils to conserve supplies, and in late March 1943 direct consumer rationing of food fats and oils began. Price ceilings on fats and oils, instituted in December 1941, were revised upward on several occasions during 1942. Prices of all fats and oils are now covered by specific ceiling orders.

Production and Stocks of Inedible Tallow and Greases Decline in April

Quarterly production of inedible tallow and greases has been declining since the second quarter of 1942. A rising trend of monthly production from January to March 1943, however, suggested that the decline in quarterly production might be reversed in the second quarter of 1943. But, with apparent production smaller in April than in January, February, or March, the prospects for a recovery in production are not promising. A total production in 1943 of 1,600 million pounds now seems likely, compared with 1,740 million pounds in 1942.

Factory and warehouse stocks of inedible tallow and greases have been declining rapidly since September 1942. On April 30, 1943 they amounted to 214 million pounds.

Tallow is derived mostly from cattle, while grease is obtained from hogs and meat scraps. Cattle slaughter in federally inspected plants was 17 percent smaller in April than a year earlier, and in May it was 13 percent smaller. Inspected hog slaughter was 6 percent greater in April this year than last, and 24 percent greater in May. Changes in hog slaughter, however, apparently have a less direct effect on production of inedible fats than changes in cattle slaughter, because greases are produced to a large extent in the rendering industry from fallen animals and meat scraps.

Production and Stocks of Primary Fats and Oils Also Down in April

Factory production of all primary fats and oils in April amounted to 740 million pounds, 22 million pounds less than a month earlier, largely as a result of a seasonal decline of 37 million pounds in the production of cottonseed oil. Creamery butter production increased seasonally by 10 million pounds. Crushings of soybeans and output of soybean oil advanced again in April to new peaks of 14.9 million bushels and 132 million pounds, respectively. (See table 14.)

Factory and warehouse stocks of primary fats and oils declined 32 million pounds in April to 2,013 million pounds (table 15). Increases in stocks of butter, lard, marine mammal, coconut, and soybean oils were more than offset by declines in stocks of cottonseed, linseed, and fish oils and inedible tallow and greases. Stocks normally decline seasonally from the end of March to the end of September, and it is likely that stocks on September 30 will be materially lower this year than last, when some users reported difficulty in maintaining operations.

Government Purchases of Fats and Oils Again Large in May

Purchases of fats, oils, and soap by the Food Distribution Administration in May, totaling 178 million pounds in terms of fat content, were nearly as large as in April, the peak month to date. May purchases included 130 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat compared with an average of 45 million pounds in the first 4 months of 1943 and with 107 million pounds in April 1942, the previous peak month. Other purchases consisted of 26 million pounds of vegetable oils and smaller quantities of butter, edible beef fats, margarine, shortening, fish-liver oils, and soap.

In the first 5 months of 1943 purchases totaled 662 million pounds (fat content basis). This figure is 60 percent greater than purchases in the corresponding period a year earlier and represents roughly 14 percent of production from domestic materials.

Table 2.- Purchases of fats and oils by the Food Distribution Administration, 1941-43

Item	1941	1942	1943			
			Mar.	Apr.	May 1/	Jan.-May 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	3/	34	3/	12	7	22
Lard and rendered pork fat	326	654	53	58	130	311
Other animal fats and oils 4/	2	30	2	8	6	22
Vegetable oils	---	5/175	20	91	26	221
Shortening	---	46	31	3/	1	43
Margarine (fat content) 6/	1	77	1	20	3	27
Soap (fat content) 6/	---	15	6	3/	5	16
Total, fat equivalent	329	1,031	113	189	178	662

Compiled from reports of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Four weeks ended May 29, 1943.

2/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Includes fish-liver oils.

5/ Revised.

6/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 50 percent for soap.

Domestic Disappearance of Finished Food Fats Reduced in First Month of Rationing

January-April 1943 production of creamery butter, margarine, federally inspected lard and rendered pork fat, and shortening other than lard was 13 percent greater than in the corresponding period a year ago. Domestic disappearance, however, was only 4 percent greater. Government purchases of these fats were substantially larger this year than last, and reported stocks increased in the 1943 period instead of decreasing as in 1942. The greatest increases occurred in production and disappearance of margarine. Production and consumption of shortening other than lard also increased materially. There was a slight increase in production of creamery butter and a slight decrease in the output of inspected lard. Disappearance of both butter and lard was smaller in this period than the corresponding months of 1942.

In April 1943, domestic disappearance was about 12 percent less than the monthly average for January-March, apparently reflecting the effect of the point rationing for food fats which began March 29. Disappearance reflects changes in dealers' stocks as well as actual consumption, however, and the net effect of rationing on consumption may have differed considerably from its effect on disappearance in the first month of rationing. The estimates of disappearance shown in table 3 include military as well as civilian use.

Table 3.- Production and apparent domestic disappearance of major food fats, January-April, 1942 and 1943

Item	Production			Apparent domestic disappearance		
	1942	1943	1943 as a percentage of 1942	1942	1943	1943 as a percentage of 1942
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Creamery butter	523	535	102	604	525	87
Margarine (actual weight)	127	238	187	1/124	1/194	156
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	591	585	99	400	384	96
Shortening other than lard	2/412	514	125	402	487	121
Total	1,653	1,872	113	1,530	1,590	104

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Tax-paid withdrawals for use in the United States. Use in Federal institutions not included.

2/ One-third of April-June production used for April.

Flaxseed Production Up 44 Percent in California and Arizona in 1943

Recent reports of the Arizona and California Crop Reporting Boards indicate that 1943 flaxseed production in these two States will total about 5.6 million bushels compared with 3.9 million bushels in 1942. The increase is due to an increase in acreage. Yields per acre are about the same as last year. In 1942 California and Arizona accounted for slightly less than 10 percent of total flaxseed production in the United States. First production estimates for all States will be available in July.

Cash Farm Income from Oilseeds Increased in 1942

Cash farm income in 1942 from cottonseed, peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed totaled 612 million dollars compared with 413 million dollars in 1941 and 210 million dollars in 1940. Nearly half of the increase over 1940 came from soybeans. Income from oilseeds accounted in 1942 for 3.8 percent of the total national cash farm income from crops and livestock compared with 3.5 percent in 1941 and 2.3 percent in 1940. The rising percentage reflects the growing need for domestic fats and oils as imported oils became more and more difficult to obtain and as domestic and export demand increased.

Another increase in cash farm income from oilseeds will occur in 1943, as a considerable part of the record 1942 soybean and peanut crops was still in farmers' hands on January 1, and the 1943 oilseed crops will be large. Also, prices to growers for oilseeds will average much more in 1943 than 1942.

Table 4.- Cash farm income from oilseeds and from all crops and livestock, 1940-42

Item	1940	1941	1942
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Cottonseed	83	179	202
Peanuts	51	64	83
Soybeans	42	117	231
Flaxseed	34	52	96
Total, four oilseeds	210	413	612
All crops and livestock (including Government payments)	9,106	11,754	16,138

Maximum Prices Established for Flaxseed and Linseed Oil

Maximum prices for flaxseed and linseed oil became effective May 21, under Maximum Price Regulation 397 and Amendment 33 to Revised Price Schedule 53, respectively. Flaxseed and its products -- oil and meal -- are all now subject to price ceilings. Also, with maximums for linseed oil prices, prices of all fats and oils are now under ceilings.

The maximum prices for flaxseed are based on a price of $3.05 per bushel delivered at Minneapolis. Specific maximum prices are stated for 17 other basing points in Midwestern and Pacific Coast States and in Texas. Maximum prices per bushel at interior points (country stations), except in California, Arizona, Texas, and Kansas, are determined from the Minneapolis or other basing point price by deducting rail freight rates and 8 cents for country elevator and terminal handling charges. At Eastern processing points the ceilings are the maximum price at Minneapolis plus transportation costs. The maximum of

$3.05 per bushel at Minneapolis is 8 cents per bushel above the market price calculated to be equivalent to the May 15 farm parity price of $2.75 per bushel. Flaxseed to be used for planting the 1944 crop or for food or medicinal purposes is exempted from ceiling prices.

Maximum prices for linseed oil are fixed by zones. In Zone 1, which includes Minneapolis, the price of raw linseed oil in tank cars, delivered, may not exceed 14.5 cents per pound. In Zone 3, where the Eastern seaboard crushing mills are located, the maximum is 14.9 cents per pound. These maximums represent a reduction of 0.3 cent per pound from the market price prevailing from May 1 to May 21. Specific ceilings are provided for the various kinds of treated linseed oil and for linseed oil fatty acids, as well as for raw oil. Differentials are specified for type of container and size of lot sold.

Wholesale Prices of Fats and Oils Virtually Unchanged in May

The index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils remained unchanged in May at 114 percent of the 1924-29 average. Linseed oil prices averaged slightly lower than a month earlier, reflecting the reduction in prices under the ceilings effective May 21. No important changes occurred in prices of other fats and oils. Prices of fats can be expected to remain at least at ceiling levels as long as the present situation of strong demand and limited supply continues.

Flaxseed prices recovered rapidly in early May from the decline that had occurred in April following the announcement of maximum prices for linseed meal. No. 1 cash flaxseed at Minneapolis averaged $3.23 per bushel in mid-May but declined to $3.05 when the ceiling price for flaxseed became effective.

Retail Prices of Butter Reduced on June 10

The "roll-back" of 5 to 6 cents per pound in retail prices of butter, originally announced to become effective June 1, was deferred to June 10. To enable dealers to avoid inventory losses on butter on hand, processors' prices were reduced effective June 4 and wholesalers' prices effective June 6. Producers of more than 1,000 pounds of butter per month are eligible to receive subsidies of 5 cents per pound from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on all butter produced after May 31. Hence, prices to farmers for butterfat will not be reduced.

Minor Adjustments Made in Maximum Prices for Domestic Vegetable Oils

Under Amendment 32 to Revised Price Schedule 53, effective May 19, maximum prices for crude soybean oil not of standard quality are to be those calculated by subtracting from the previously announced ceiling prices (11.75 cents per pound, Decatur basis) the allowances specified in Rule 102 of the Year Book and Trading Rules 1941-42 of the National Soybean Producers Association.

Specific maximum prices were established, effective June 10, by Amendment 34 to Revised Price Schedule 53 for two intermediate grades of refined cottonseed, soybean, and peanut oils, namely, bleached but undeodorize and deodorized but unbleached.

Price Ceilings Temporarily Removed from Hydrogenated Linseed Margarine Oil

Sales of hydrogenated linseed margarine oil for use in the manufacture of margarine for sale to the Food Distribution Administration were exempted from price ceilings by Amendment 35 to Revised Price Schedule 53, effective June 16. This exemption is good only until September 1, 1943 or until specific ceilings are established, whichever is earlier. Like the earlier exemption in the case of linseed oil shortening, this measure is designed to help remove price obstacles to the use of linseed oil in the manufacture of food products for lend-lease export.

Commodity Credit Corporation to be Sole Purchaser of 1943-Crop Peanuts

Marketing quotas and acreage allotments for 1943-crop peanuts were revoked June 12 by the War Food Administration. On the same date in Food Order No. 4, Commodity Credit Corporation was constituted the sole purchaser of 1943-crop farmers' stock peanuts other than those used for planting in 194 or processed by growers on the farm where produced and sold directly to consumers.

Commodity Credit Corporation will operate the purchase program through contracts with handlers, including producer cooperative associations, crushers, and shellers. Growers will receive prices averaging $140 per ton for Spanish and Virginia types and $130 per ton for the Runner type, with differentials for grade. These are the support prices announced April 8 for 1943-crop peanuts. Prices for peanuts of like type and grade will be uniform in all areas. There will be no "quota" and "excess" peanuts in the 1943-44 marketing year.

Farmers' stock peanuts purchased by the Corporation will be sold both for crushing and for cleaning and shelling. Prices received for peanuts for crushing will average in the neighborhood of $80 per ton, reflecting the value of peanut oil and meal at the ceiling prices for these crushing products Peanuts for cleaning and shelling will be sold in line with ceiling prices, which range from $154 to $176 per ton, depending on type and grade. Profits from sales from cleaning and shelling will be used to cover losses from sales for crushing and other costs of operating the program such as inspection, handling, and storage.

Industrial Animal Oils Placed Under Allocation Control

Monthly allocation control of certain industrial animal oils will become effective July 1, under Food Distribution Order 53, issued May 25.

The oils subject to the order comprise (1) "animal oil" defined as inedible oil, including pig's-foot oil, pressed or otherwise separated from animal tallow or grease, (2) neat's-foot oil, and (3) red oil (commercial oleic acid). Delivery, acceptance of delivery, use, processing, and blending of these oils are prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Director of Food Distribution. Exemption is made, however, for use by any one person of a total of 2,200 pounds or less of these oils monthly provided that such total use does not include more than 500 pounds of neat's-foot oil or of "animal oil."

Additional Quantities of High-Lauric Acid Oils Released; Use of Tung Oil Further Restricted

Recent imports of copra enabled the War Food Administration in early June to authorize release of additional quantities of coconut and babassu oils from Government stocks. In late April persons who had sold high-lauric acid oils to the Government were permitted to repurchase them. Any industrial user was eligible to apply for the oil released in June. Users of high-lauric acid oils must comply with the provisions of Food Distribution Order 33 regarding glycerin recovery.

The utilization of tung oil will be restricted further by a prohibition against its use after June 30 in the preparation of paints for cargo ships. The rapid-drying tung oil base paints will be limited to finishing vital war equipment that comes from swiftly moving assembly lines and for finishes that require other characteristics that can be obtained only through use of tung oil.

PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION, AND PRICES OF LARD AND OTHER SHORTENING, 1942 AND 1943

Lard Production Up Moderately in 1942; Domestic Consumption Reduced

Reflecting an increase of 9 percent in the number of hogs slaughtered, production of lard and rendered pork fat increased 8 percent in 1942 to 2,455 million pounds. This figure includes estimated production on farms, by local retail slaughterers, and in wholesale establishments not under Federal inspection, as well as production in inspected plants. Although more hogs were slaughtered in 1942 than in any ~~earlier year and the average live~~ weight was the heaviest on record, lard production was less than in some earlier years. Yields of lard per animal slaughtered under Federal inspection averaged 32 pounds in 1942 compared with 33 pounds in 1941. In 1923, the peak year of lard production, the estimated yield from hogs slaughtered in wholesale establishments was 37 pounds per animal. In the first 4 months of 1943 the yield was 31 pounds per inspected hog compared with 33 pounds in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Total disappearance of lard and rendered pork fat in 1942, including exports, was substantially greater than a year earlier, but apparent domestic disappearance (civilian and military), estimated at 1,878 million pounds, was about 90 million pounds less (table 6). The reduction in domestic use was principally due to large Government purchases, chiefly for lend-lease export, which totaled 654 million pounds compared with 326 million pounds a year earlier.

High consumer demand for lard arising from the record level of consumer income in 1942, the large Government purchases, and price ceilings on retail prices of lard beginning in May combined to create a tight supply situation; which was reflected in local shortages of lard in retail stores in the early fall of 1942. Machinery for controlling civilian purchases of lard in 1943 exists in the point rationing of food fats, meat, cheese, and canned fish begun on March 29.

Production and Disappearance of Other Shortening Reduced in 1942

Domestic disappearance of compounds and vegetable cooking fats declined 100 million pounds in 1942, with a decline of 110 million pounds in production being partly offset by a reduction of approximately 10 million pounds in stocks. (See table 7.) In most years disappearance of shortening other than lard fluctuates in the opposite direction from domestic disappearance of lard. The decline in disappearance of shortening in 1942 apparently was chiefly due to a reduction in excess stocks accumulated by dealers and large users in 1941. Retail sales may have increased, since consumer income was at a very high level in 1942 and lard was difficult or impossible to obtain in some localities in the early fall months.

Government purchases of shortening other than lard were fairly small until the fourth quarter of 1942, when 36 million pounds were ordered. In 1943 these purchases will be greatly increased. A total of approximately 43 million pounds was purchased in the first 5 months of the year compared with 46 million pounds in the entire year 1942.

Manufacturers' quarterly use of fats and oils for production of compounds and cooking fats for civilian consumption has been limited since September 1942 to 88 percent of the average use in the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941. Civilian consumption of compounds and vegetable cooking fats, along with other food fats, has been subject to point rationing since March 29, 1943.

Little Change Expected in Total Domestic Disappearance of Lard and Other Shortening

Total domestic disappearance of lard and other shortening, on a per capita basis, is not expected to be greatly different in 1943 from the 1942 figure of 23 pounds. This quantity has been provisionally allocated for United States civilian and military use. At the very high level of consumer income prevailing in 1943 and with large military requirements, the full allocation of lard and other shortening undoubtedly will be purchased. With civilian purchases of fats subject to point rationing, point values can be altered from time to time to adjust consumption to desired levels.

In the first 4 months of 1943, estimated domestic disappearance of shortening was 21 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1942, while estimated domestic disappearance of inspected lard was 4 percent smaller. Domestic disappearance of inspected lard declined materially in April 1943, the first month of rationing, from the January-March level.

Wholesale Lard Prices Advanced Materially in 1942; Prices of Other Shortening Up Slightly

Wholesale prices of unrefined lard were placed under ceilings effective December 31, 1941, and maximum for other lard prices, including retail prices, were established in May 1942. Several upward revisions in the original ceilings were made during 1942, with the latest revision effective October 13. Under these ceilings, the average monthly prices of prime steam lard in tierces at Chicago rose from 10.0 cents in December 1941 to 13.8 cents per pound in December 1942. The wholesale price of refined lard in cartons, Chicago, rose in the same period from 12.5 to 15.6 cents per pound, or 25 percent (table 13). Prices in May 1943 were at the December 1942 levels.

Despite the substantial rise in lard prices during 1942, the average price of lard for the year was low in relation to prices of domestic vegetable oils and shortening other than lard. The wholesale price of compounds (animal and vegetable cooking fats) at Chicago averaged 2.5 cents per pound higher for the year than the price of prime steam lard, compared with 3.7 cents per pound higher in 1941 and 3/10 cent per pound lower in 1929-38, before lard prices were depressed by high production in conjunction with loss of export outlets. From December 1941 to December 1942, the margin between the prices of compounds and lard narrowed from 3.8 to 1.4 cents per pound.

Maximum prices for shortening other than lard, at both wholesale and retail, were established in May under the General Maximum Price Regulation. Slight revisions were made when manufacturers' maximum prices were placed under Revised Price Schedule 53 and maximum wholesale and retail mark-ups were fixed by Maximum Price Regulations 237 and 238. From December 1941 to December 1942 the wholesale price of animal and vegetable cooking fats in 1-pound cartons at Chicago increased about 4 percent, to 17 cents per pound.

Use of Soybean Oil and Lard in Shortening Increased in 1942

Changes in the proportions of primary fats and oils used in the manufacture of shortening in 1942 reflect the scarcity of imported oils, the relative abundance of soybean oil, and low prices for lard and other animal fats in relation to vegetable oils during most of the year. Use of soybean oil increased to 336 million pounds, and accounted for 26 percent of all fats and oils used. Use of lard and rendered pork fat rose to 62 million pounds, nearly 5 percent of the total. With the use of edible tallow and oleostearine also increasing, animal fats and oils accounted for nearly 12 percent of the total use in shortening. Use of coconut and palm oils amounted to less than 3 percent of the total compared with nearly 8 percent in 1941 and an average of 9 percent in 1936-40. (See tables 9 and 10.)

In 1943, linseed oil will be used in substantial quantities in shortening for the first time. Satisfactory methods for processing this oil into shortening have been developed. In May the Food Distribution Administration accepted bids on linseed oil shortening for export.

RECENT DATA ON OIL YIELDS FROM COTTONSEED, SOYBEANS, AND FLAXSEED, BY STATES

Data recently made available by the Bureau of the Census on oil yields per 100 pounds of cottonseed, soybeans, and flaxseed are shown in table 5 together with earlier figures for comparison. This information is presented as a supplement to the data in the March 1943 issue of this report.

The average yield of crude oil per 100 pounds of cottonseed crushed in the United States in the year beginning August 1941 was 15.6 pounds. This compares with 16.2 pounds in the preceding crop year. State yields also showed a reduction, except in North Carolina, Alabama, and Arizona. However, the 5-year average yields were slightly higher in 1937-41 than in 1936-40 both for the United States and for all States but one, reflecting higher yields in 1941 than in 1936. On the basis of crushings to April 1, 1943, yields of oil in 1942-43 will be slightly lower than in 1941-42.

Yields of oil from soybeans crushed in the calendar year 1942 were the same as or higher than in 1941 for all States except Pennsylvania. The national average was fractionally higher, but in rounded numbers remained at 15 pounds per 100 pounds of beans crushed. Some State yields may be reduced in 1943 because many beans of the 1942 crop crushed in 1943 had deteriorated from lodging and from standing in the fields during winter.

Little change occurred from 1941 to 1942 in yields of linseed oil, and the national average for domestic seed remained at 34 pounds per 100 pounds of flaxseed crushed. Yields from imported seed, as indicated by the average for New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are 1 or 2 pounds higher than from domestic seed. California flaxseed yields considerably more oil than other domestic seed.

Yields of oil from crushings of farmers' stock peanuts in 1940-41, published in The Fats and Oils Situation for March 1943, are the latest available. Sizable quantities of all important types and grades of farmers' stock peanuts were crushed in that year, and the yields obtained should give a reasonably accurate indication of normal expectations.

Table 5.- Yield of crude oil per 100 pounds of seed crushed, by States: Cottonseed, crop years 1936-41; soybeans and flaxseed, calendar years 1941 and 1942

State	Cottonseed (year beginning Aug.)				Soybeans (calendar year)		Flaxseed (calendar year)	
	1940	1941	Average: 1936-40	Average: 1937-41	1941	1942	1941	1942
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
New York	---	---	---	---	14	14	1/ 35	1/ 35
New Jersey	---	---	---	---	---	14	1/ 35	1/ 35
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	---	13	11	1/ 36	1/ 37
Ohio	---	---	---	---	14	15	33	33
Indiana	---	---	---	---	16	16	---	---
Illinois	---	---	---	---	15	16	34	34
Michigan	---	---	---	---	15	16	---	---
Wisconsin	---	---	---	---	14	15	34	34
Minnesota	---	---	---	---	13	15	34	34
Iowa	---	---	---	---	15	15	33	33
Missouri	---	---	---	---	14	16	31	29
Nebraska	---	---	---	---	14	16	---	---
Kansas	---	---	---	---	15	15	32	32
Virginia	---	---	---	---	12	13	---	---
North Carolina	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.2	12	12	---	---
South Carolina	16.5	16.4	16.0	16.2	---	---	---	---
Georgia	16.6	16.2	16.1	16.2	---	15	---	---
Florida	---	---	---	---	12	12	---	---
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	16	16	---	---
Tennessee	15.8	15.6	15.8	16.0	13	13	---	---
Alabama	16.0	16.3	15.7	16.0	---	13	---	---
Mississippi	17.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	13	---	---	---
Arkansas	16.6	15.8	15.9	16.0	12	12	---	---
Louisiana	17.4	15.6	16.0	16.1	10	14	---	---
Oklahoma	15.4	14.2	14.4	14.6	---	---	---	---
Texas	15.4	14.4	14.8	14.8	---	14	28	28
Arizona	15.3	16.0	15.6	15.6	---	---	---	---
Oregon	---	---	---	---	---	---	35	33
California	17.0	16.4	16.5	16.6	15	16	36	37
United States	2/ 16.2	2/ 15.6	2/ 15.7	2/ 15.8	15	15	3/ 34	3/ 34

Cottonseed, compiled from Cotton Production and Distribution, Bureau of the Census; soybeans and flaxseed, unpublished figures furnished on request by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Largely if not wholly imported seed.
2/ Including seed crushed in States not separately reported.
3/ Excluding seed crushed in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Table 6.- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Production, trade, stocks December 31, and apparent domestic disappearance, 1912-42

Year	Production			Exports	Shipments to United States territories	Total exports and shipments	Cold-storage stocks Dec. 31	Apparent domestic disappearance	Apparent domestic disappearance of lard as lard
	Federally inspected	Other	Total						
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1912	959	699	1,658	553	4	556	---	1,102	1,076
1913	945	708	1,653	575	5	580	---	1,073	1,048
1914	854	800	1,654	460	5	464	---	1,190	1,163
1915	956	733	1,689	487	5	492	63	1,197	1,166
1916	966	740	1,706	454	6	460	81	1,228	1,188
1917	738	713	1,451	382	4	386	55	1,091	1,045
1918	1,140	759	1,899	555	3	558	104	1,291	1,242
1919	1,155	765	1,920	784	4	788	63	1,174	1,125
1920	1,207	751	1,958	635	7	642	59	1,319	1,273
1921	1,379	729	2,108	893	10	903	48	1,217	1,172
1922	1,575	727	2,302	787	10	797	49	1,503	1,463
1923	1,971	747	2,718	1,060	14	1,074	49	1,644	1,603
1924	1,923	737	2,660	971	14	986	61	1,662	1,623
1925	1,452	701	2,153	708	11	719	42	1,452	1,418
1926	1,513	693	2,206	717	16	733	50	1,465	1,432
1927	1,557	706	2,263	702	16	717	55	1,541	1,506
1928	1,750	708	2,458	783	18	801	85	1,626	1,588
1929	1,763	698	2,461	848	19	866	82	1,598	1,549
1930	1,521	706	2,227	656	18	674	51	1,583	1,556
1931	1,554	753	2,307	578	23	601	51	1,706	1,684
1932	1,573	807	2,380	552	24	576	41	1,814	1,795
1933	1,679	796	2,475	584	28	612	133	1,772	1,754
1934	1,341	750	2,091	435	23	458	118	1,648	1,633
1935	662	614	1,276	97	18	115	53	1,226	1,217
1936	992	687	1,679	112	25	137	146	1,449	1,442
1937	759	672	1,431	137	26	162	54	1,361	1,352
1938	1,034	694	1,728	205	29	234	107	1,440	1,430
1939	1,272	765	2,037	277	34	311	162	1,671	1,656
1940	1/ 1,527	816	2,343	201	31	232	1/ 294	1,979	1,949
1941	1/ 1,526	755	2,281	2/	2/	2/	1/ 187	1,966	1,897
1942 3/	1/ 1,724	731	2,455	2/	2/	2/	1/ 91	1,878	1,794

Compiled as follows:

Production - Federally inspected, Food Distribution Administration; other, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Foreign trade - Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Stocks - Food Distribution Administration.

Total apparent disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

Disappearance of lard as lard, total apparent disappearance less quantities of lard reported or estimated as used in the manufacture of margarine, shortening, soap, printing inks, and for other edible and miscellaneous products.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Includes rendered pork fat, not separately reported prior to November 1940, in millions of pounds as follows: Production, 1940, 35; 1941, 159; 1942, 184. Stocks, 1940, 7; 1941, 5; 1942, 8. 2/ Not available for publication. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Compounds and vegetable cooking fats: Production, trade, stocks December 31, and apparent domestic disappearance, 1912-42

Year	Factory production	Imports for consumption 1/	Exports	Net exports	Factory stocks, Dec. 31	Apparent domestic disappearance
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1912	876,927	---	73,724	73,724	---	803,203
1913	1,000,000	2/ 53	63,700	63,647	---	936,353
1914	1,136,522	545	63,356	62,811	---	1,073,711
1915	1,075,000	258	63,870	63,612	---	1,011,388
1916	1,027,133	51	49,822	49,771	---	977,362
1917	1,173,446	428	49,300	48,872	---	1,124,574
1918	1,146,236	801	43,977	43,176	---	1,103,060
1919	1,352,000	3,846	124,963	121,117	---	1,230,883
1920	747,255	14	32,051	32,037	---	715,218
1921	811,095	5	48,207	48,202	---	762,893
1922	784,180	35	41,765	41,730	15,515	742,450
1923	750,522	2	17,067	17,065	10,689	738,283
1924	830,435	83	14,371	14,288	19,517	807,319
1925	1,152,620	25	22,313	22,288	22,857	1,126,992
1926	1,140,708	319	18,167	17,848	22,926	1,122,791
1927	1,178,995	250	14,420	14,170	26,770	1,160,981
1928	1,143,349	181	10,394	10,213	29,929	1,129,977
1929	1,220,102	257	9,975	9,718	31,669	1,208,644
1930	1,211,268	92	8,791	8,699	26,672	1,207,566
1931	1,171,559	101	5,994	5,893	24,751	1,167,587
1932	945,441	221	3,498	3,277	26,265	940,650
1933	952,580	189	2,602	2,413	27,301	949,131
1934	1,204,331	281	2,181	1,900	27,690	1,202,042
1935	1,546,795	7,949	1,219	3/ 6,730	39,890	1,541,325
1936	1,586,741	6,235	1,623	3/ 4,612	44,932	1,586,311
1937	1,594,929	1,909	1,723	3/ 186	46,031	1,594,016
1938	1,514,028	1,924	2,255	331	55,662	1,504,066
1939	1,403,551	1,245	3,237	1,992	56,621	1,400,600
1940	1,190,322	505	3,805	3,300	53,741	1,189,902
1941	1,409,401	4/	4/	4/	53,338	1,407,585
1942 5/	1,300,153	4/	4/	4/	42,648	1,307,957

Compiled as follows:

Production - 1912, 1914, 1916-18, Supplement to United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 769; 1913 and 1915, interpolated; 1919, estimate by Weber and Alsberg, The American Vegetable Shortening Industry, p. 330; 1920 and 1921, United States Tariff Commission, Report to Congress on Certain Vegetable Oils (Report No. 41, Second Series 1932) pp. 159-60; 1922-42, Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.

Foreign trade - Reports of the United States Department of Commerce.

Stocks - Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils. Data not available for years prior to 1922.

Total apparent disappearance computed from data on production, trade, and stocks.

1/ 1913-21, include small percentage of lard. Not reported prior to October 1913. 2/ October-December. 3/ Net imports. 4/ Not available for publication. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 8.- Domestic disappearance of lard, compounds and vegetable cooking fats, butter, and margarine, per capita, 1912-42

(Civilian and military)

Year	Lard consumed as lard	Compounds and vegetable cooking fats	Total, lard and compounds and vegetable cooking fats	Butter consumed as butter	Margarine (actual weight)	Total, butter and margarine	Total, four items
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1912	11.3	8.4	19.7	16.6	1.5	18.1	37.8
1913	10.8	9.6	20.4	16.5	1.5	18.0	38.4
1914	11.7	10.8	22.5	17.0	1.4	18.4	40.9
1915	11.6	10.1	21.7	17.2	1.4	18.6	40.3
1916	11.6	9.6	21.2	17.3	1.8	19.1	40.3
1917	10.1	10.9	21.0	15.7	2.7	18.4	39.4
1918	11.9	10.5	22.4	13.7	3.3	17.0	39.4
1919	10.7	11.7	22.4	15.2	3.4	18.6	41.0
1920	11.9	6.7	18.6	14.8	3.4	18.2	36.8
1921	10.8	7.0	17.8	16.2	2.0	18.2	36.0
1922	13.3	6.7	20.0	17.1	1.7	18.8	38.8
1923	14.3	6.6	20.9	17.8	2.0	19.8	40.7
1924	14.2	7.1	21.3	18.0	2.0	20.0	41.3
1925	12.2	9.7	21.9	18.0	2.0	20.0	41.9
1926	12.2	9.6	21.8	18.5	2.0	20.5	42.3
1927	12.6	9.7	22.3	18.1	2.3	20.4	42.7
1928	13.2	9.4	22.6	17.5	2.6	20.1	42.7
1929	12.7	9.9	22.6	17.4	2.9	20.3	42.9
1930	12.6	9.8	22.4	17.3	2.6	19.9	42.3
1931	13.6	9.4	23.0	18.1	1.9	20.0	43.0
1932	14.4	7.5	21.9	18.2	1.6	19.8	41.7
1933	14.0	7.6	21.6	17.9	1.9	19.8	41.4
1934	12.9	9.5	22.4	18.3	2.1	20.4	42.8
1935	9.6	12.1	21.7	17.2	3.0	20.2	41.9
1936	11.3	12.4	23.7	16.5	3.1	19.6	43.3
1937	10.5	12.4	22.9	16.5	3.1	19.6	42.5
1938	11.0	11.6	22.6	16.5	3.0	19.5	42.1
1939	12.7	10.7	23.4	17.4	2.3	19.7	43.1
1940	14.8	9.0	23.8	17.0	2.4	19.4	43.2
1941	14.2	10.6	24.8	16.4	2.7	19.1	43.9
1942	13.3	9.7	23.0	16.5	2.7	19.2	42.2

Computed as follows, using population figures as of July 1: Lard and compounds and vegetable cooking fats from data shown in preceding tables; butter and oleomargarine from data shown in the April 1942, April 1943, and February 1943 issues of The Fats and Oils Situation.

Table 9.- Compounds and vegetable cooking fats: Materials used in manufacture, United States, 1938-42

Item	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Vegetable					
Cottonseed oil	1,051,347	904,950	823,359	888,733	694,138
Soybean oil	137,133	201,599	212,317	215,967	335,555
Peanut oil	52,402	51,713	22,516	81,905	37,817
Corn oil	399	1,453	746	62	4,093
Linseed oil	6	---	---	---	---
Total domestic	1,241,287	1,159,715	1,058,938	1,186,667	1,071,603
Palm oil	115,033	113,078	33,224	86,486	29,302
Coconut oil	26,199	20,659	17,576	22,069	4,961
Sesame oil	5,435	724	24	226	2
Rape oil	297	37	---	---	---
Babassu oil	950	506	381	---	50
Palm-kernel oil	614	266	1,146	4	35
Other 1/	695	887	32	93	25,356
Total foreign	149,223	136,157	52,383	108,878	59,706
Animal and marine					
Tallow, edible	74,251	56,671	39,595	41,227	55,777
Oleostearine	32,845	25,574	16,940	23,103	30,700
Lard, including rendered pork fat ...	2,825	7,398	16,786	2/ 50,787	61,632
Oleo oil	291	470	880	1,282	663
Total land animal ..	110,212	90,113	74,201	116,399	148,772
Fish oils	16,529	20,321	10,902	6,165	5,750
Marine mammal oils ...	48	12	---	---	---
Total fats and oils	1,517,299	1,406,318	1,196,424	1,418,109	1,285,831

Compiled from Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils. Data for earlier years beginning 1912 given in The Fats and Oils Situation, May 1939.

1/ Includes unnamed vegetable oils reported as "other." A small percentage may be domestic; arbitrarily placed in foreign group. In 1942, "other" consisted mostly of sunflower oil.

2/ 5,237,000 pounds of lard and 45,550,000 pounds of rendered pork fat. Rendered pork fat not reported separately in other years.

Table 10.- Compounds and vegetable cooking fats: Percentage contributed by the various items to the total weight of fats and oils used in manufacture, United States, 1933-42

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Vegetable										
Cottonseed oil	87.7	87.2	63.9	56.9	72.4	69.3	64.4	68.8	62.7	54.0
Soybean oil	1/	.2	3.4	7.1	5.7	9.0	14.3	17.7	15.2	26.1
Peanut oil	.3	.7	5.9	5.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	1.9	5.8	2.9
Corn oil	.1	.2	.2	1/	.1	1/	.1	.1	1/	.3
Linseed oil	---	---	1/	---	.1	1/	---	---	---	---
Total domestic	88.1	88.3	73.4	69.5	81.9	81.8	82.5	88.5	83.7	83.3
Palm oil	2.2	1.4	7.6	10.5	7.7	7.6	8.0	2.8	6.1	2.3
Coconut oil	.7	.7	2.8	2.4	.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	.4
Sesame oil	.8	.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	.4	.1	1/	1/	1/
Rape oil	---	1/	1.0	1.9	.3	1/	1/	---	---	---
Babassu oil	---	---	---	.3	1/	.1	1/	1/	---	1/
Palm-kernel oil	---	---	.1	1/	1/	1/	1/	.1	1/	1/
Sunflower oil 2/	.3	.1	.7	1/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils	---	.1	.8	1.0	.1	1/	.1	1/	1/	2.0
Total foreign	4.0	2.7	15.2	18.1	10.7	9.8	9.7	4.4	7.7	4.7
Animal and marine										
Tallow, edible	4.8	6.0	7.8	7.2	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.3	2.9	4.3
Oleostearine	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.4
Lard, including rendered pork fat	.3	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2	.5	1.4	3.6	4.8
Oleo oil	1/	.1	1/	.1	1/	1/	1/	.1	.1	.1
Total land animal	6.9	8.1	9.6	9.9	6.1	7.3	6.3	6.2	8.2	11.6
Marine animal oils	1.0	.9	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	.9	.4	.4
Total fats and oils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Computed from data given in reports of the Bureau of the Census. See explanatory notes table 9.

1/ Less than .05 percent.

2/ Included with "other vegetable oils" after 1936.

Table 11.- Compounds (animal and vegetable cooking fats): Wholesale price per pound, cartons, Chicago, 1936-43

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1936	12.4	12.2	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.2	12.0	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.6	13.2	12.2
1937	13.7	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.2	13.4	13.2	12.2	11.0	10.2	10.4	10.4	12.4
1938	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	10.2
1939	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.3
1940	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.2	8.4	9.1
1941	10.3	10.5	11.1	12.4	13.0	13.8	14.8	15.1	15.9	16.1	15.8	16.3	13.8
1942	16.8	17.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
1943	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0								

Food Distribution Administration. Reported in tubs prior to July 1940.

Table 12.- Lard, prime steam: Wholesale price per pound, tierces, Chicago, 1936-43

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1936	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.4	10.3	11.0	12.1	11.7	11.5	11.8	13.1	11.3
1937	13.6	12.4	12.5	11.6	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.0	10.0	9.5	8.3	11.3
1938	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.9	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.7	8.0
1939	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.6	7.8	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.4
1940	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	5.4
1941	5.2	6.2	7.0	8.6	9.5	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.7	9.8	9.8	10.0	8.9
1942	10.7	12.2	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.5	13.8	13.8	12.8
1943	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8								

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Table 13.- Lard, refined: Wholesale price per pound, cartons, Chicago, 1936-43

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1936	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.1	11.3	12.1	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.7	13.6	12.2
1937	14.0	13.3	13.2	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.6	13.0	13.0	12.0	11.4	9.8	12.7
1938	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.3	7.9	9.2
1939	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.4	9.6	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.5
1940	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.4
1941	6.8	6.8	7.3	9.0	9.8	10.6	10.9	11.1	12.4	12.0	11.6	12.5	10.1
1942	12.9	13.4	13.5	15.0	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	15.3	15.6	15.6	14.5
1943	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6								

Food Distribution Administration. Reported in tubs prior to July 1940.

Table 14.- Factory production of fats and oils, April 1941 and 1942, February-April 1943, and indicated crop-year production for specified items, 1940-42

Item	Monthly production				
	Apr.		1943		
	1941	1942	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils					
Creamery butter	162.5	149.6	122.0	140.1	150.2
Inspected lard and rendered pork fat	125.7	126.9	137.3	136.4	132.8
Greases excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	44.0	43.7	44.8
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	.3	.3	.5
Oleo oil	"	"	8.9	7.4	6.6
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	4.3	3.3	3.1
Tallow, edible	"	"	10.7	10.5	13.0
Tallow, inedible	"	"	70.3	66.0	66.4
Wool grease	"	"	1.1	1.4	1.2
Fish-liver oil	"	"	.4	.3	.8
Fish oil	"	"	3.9	.4	.4
Marine mammal oil	"	"	---	---	1/
Total, animal	"	"	403.2	409.8	419.8
Vegetable oils, crude basis					
Castor oil	N.A.	N.A.	7.5	9.7	9.3
Coconut oil	"	"	8.9	17.7	15.0
Corn oil	"	"	19.8	21.7	20.9
Cottonseed oil	102.2	71.9	123.1	104.8	68.2
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	69.3	63.2	62.3
Olive oil, edible	"	"	3.5	2.0	.5
Peanut oil	15.2	2.9	16.9	15.2	10.9
Soybean oil	N.A.	N.A.	107.7	115.3	131.8
Tung oil	"	"	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other vegetable oils	"	"	1.5	.9	.2
Total, vegetable	"	"	359.3	351.7	320.2
Grand total	"	"	762.5	761.5	740.0

Item	Indicated crop-year production			
	Year beginning	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43 2/
		Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Animal fats and oils				
Butter, including farm	July	2,281	2,182	2,180
Lard and rendered pork fat, total	Oct.	2,275	3/ 2,440	2,700
Inedible tallow and greases, total	Oct.	1,492	1,732	3/ 1,600
Edible tallow, oleostearine, oleo stock, and oleo oil	Oct.	218	277	280
Marine animal oils	July	175	215	140
Corn oil	Oct.	135	242	250
Cottonseed oil	Aug.	1,425	1,250	3/ 1,415
Linseed oil 4/	July	707	988	840
Olive oil	Oct.	11	8	11
Peanut oil	Oct.	174	76	120
Soybean oil	Oct.	564	707	1,200
Tung oil	Dec.	5	5	6

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture. Monthly reports do not show total production of butter, lard, inedible tallow, and greases.

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 2/ Based on most recent indications; subject to change.
3/ Revised. 4/ Includes production from imported flaxseed.

Table 15.- Factory and warehouse stocks of specified fats and oils, crude basis, April 30, 1941-43, February 28 and March 31, 1943

Item	Apr. 30, 1941	Apr. 30, 1942	1943 Feb. 28	1943 Mar. 31	1943 Apr. 30
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Animal fats and oils					
Butter	18	37	12	17	30
Lard and rendered pork fat	328	126	122	128	149
Greases, excluding wool grease	N.A.	N.A.	93	83	78
Neat's-foot oil	"	"	2	2	2
Oleo oil	"	"	5	5	5
Stearine, animal, edible	"	"	3	3	3
Tallow, edible	"	"	6	9	12
Tallow, inedible	"	"	166	152	137
Wool grease	"	"	4	4	4
Cod and cod-liver oil	"	"	14	13	13
Other fish-liver oil	"	"	3	2	2
Fish oil	"	"	134	125	115
Marine mammal oil	"	"	54	56	66
Total, animal	"	"	619	601	614
Vegetable oils, crude basis 1/					
Babassu oil	N.A.	N.A.	11	10	10
Castor oil	"	"	24	27	31
Coconut oil	"	"	152	166	179
Corn oil	"	"	32	31	34
Cottonseed oil	638	535	483	459	412
Linseed oil	N.A.	N.A.	279	289	264
Oiticica oil	"	"	7	7	7
Olive oil, edible	"	"	7	5	5
Olive oil, inedible and foots	"	"	10	10	9
Palm-kernel oil	"	"	2	2	1
Palm oil	"	"	86	88	87
Peanut oil	"	"	41	47	51
Perilla oil	"	"	2	2	1
Rape oil	"	"	20	19	19
Sesame oil	"	"	1	2	2
Soybean oil	"	"	183	205	216
Tung oil	"	"	31	31	30
Other vegetable oils	"	"	35	46	40
Total, vegetable	"	"	1,405	1,444	1,399
Grand total	"	"	2,024	2,045	2,013

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census; except butter and lard, Food Distribution Administration. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Crude plus refined converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm-kernel, and palm oils 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils 0.94.

Table 16.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials,
May 1941 and 1942, March-May 1943

Item	Unit	May 1941	May 1942	1943 Mar.	1943 Apr.	1943 May
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian, f.o.b. Brazilian ports	Long ton	1/ 65.60	1/ 99.31	75.00	75.00	75.00
Cottonseed, United States farm price	Short ton	27.67	43.99	45.73	45.89	46.11
Flaxseed, No. 1 Minneapolis .	Bushel	1.87	2.58	3.17	3.21	3.16
Flaxseed, United States farm price	"	1.68	2.43	2.83	2.98	2.97
Peanuts (for nuts and oil), United States farm price ..	100 pounds	3.65	6.30	6.83	6.98	7.01
Peanuts for oil, delivered designated agencies	"	---	4.11	3.82	---	---
Soybeans, United States farm price	Bushel	1.19	1.73	1.65	1.67	1.72

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Chicago Journal of Commerce, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ C. and f., New York.

Table 17.- Price per ton of specified oilseed meals,
May 1941 and 1942, March-May 1943

Item 1/	May 1941	May 1942	1943 Mar.	1943 Apr.	1943 May
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollar
Copra meal, Los Angeles	35.70	49.94	52.30	53.50	51.5
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	25.10	34.31	38.75	38.60	---
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	30.80	40.50	---	---	---
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	27.10	36.00	54.70	51.40	43.50
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, New York	24.55	31.50	46.25	46.35	45.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	23.28	46.19	38.00	38.00	38.00
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	28.10	38.30	40.60	40.60	40.55

Compiled from records of the Food Distribution Administration.

1/ Bagged carlots.

Table 18.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption, and materials used in manufacture, United States, April 1941 and 1942, February-April 1943

Item	Apr. 1941	Apr. 1942	1943 1/ Feb.	1943 1/ Mar.	1943 1/ Apr.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
roduction:					
Colored	413	1,641	12,154	13,568	7,168
Uncolored	31,787	27,018	50,829	56,477	35,952
Total 2/	32,200	28,659	62,982	70,045	43,120
ax-paid withdrawals for United States consumption 3/	30,583	26,760	50,984	57,482	32,363
aterials used:					
Oleo oil	1,402	2,182	2,134	2,311	1,614
Oleostearine	361	145	356	408	329
Lard, neutral	885	636	1,246	1,500	702
Oleo stock	84	454	341	319	149
Tallow	---	---	101	87	21
Monostearine	14	10	17	60	36
Total, animal	2,746	3,427	4,195	4,685	2,851
Cottonseed oil	12,896	11,883	26,132	25,187	15,624
Soybean oil	8,422	7,495	20,824	25,983	16,092
Peanut oil	159	87	188	658	476
Corn oil	38	155	216	618	248
Cottonseed stearine	1	---	10	5	5
Soya stearine flakes	---	---	32	---	---
Soya flakes	---	---	---	3	15
Total domestic vegetable	21,516	19,620	47,402	52,454	32,460
Coconut oil	1,382	136	---	---	---
Babassu oil	211	53	---	---	---
Palm oil	31	---	---	---	---
Palm flakes	---	10	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	---	---	---	---	---
Sunflower oil	---	111	---	---	---
Total, foreign vegetable	1,624	310	---	---	---
Total, fats and oils	25,886	23,357	51,597	57,139	35,311
Milk	6,016	5,167	10,608	11,986	7,393
Salt	1,118	898	1,992	2,241	1,342
Derivative of glycerin	79	63	114	110	62
Lecithin	15	20	41	52	39
Soda (benzoate cf)	13	14	35	39	26
Vitamin concentrate	2	5	11	13	8
Color	---	2	9	10	4
Miscellaneous	---	4	---	1	2
Total, other materials	7,243	6,173	12,810	14,452	8,876
Total, all materials	33,129	29,530	64,407	71,591	44,187

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers. 3/ Excludes withdrawn free of tax for use in Federal institutions, and withdrawn for export.